



Intonation is as the main means of meaning in the spoken language

Gurbanova Lala Gadir

Leading Researcher, Department of Indian-European Languages,
Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of ANAS
lala.qedirova@mail.ru

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Abstract

This article deals with the minimal semantic-syntactic unit of text division - superfrasive unity, utterances, syntagma, their meaning and structural and grammatical features are analyzed. The article also examines the role of intonation in the formation of the text. The components of intonation, being directly related to the actual division, play a relevant role in the formation of the text. In essence, a simple sentence is not a single real offer. When a simple sentence follows one another, a superfrasive unit is created, in the field of sentences for a grammatical, intonative, semantic compromise, full disclosure and understanding arise, and this reconciliation occurs at regular intervals. If there is no such consensus among the proposals, the semantic value will remain indifferent.

Keywords: *intonation, spoken language, meaning*

Introduction

Intonation is a key tool for understanding the superfine unit. Consequently, according to observations, it can be

understood by intonation and its components, which can be used to express the main message contained in one sentence or the superfrasive unit, even if the person who hears the news is not a speaking

language. If there is no such consensus among the sentences, semantic-meaning will remain indifferent. Intonation is a key tool for understanding the sentence. Consequently, according to observations, it can almost be understood by means of the intonation and its components, which can be used to express the main message contained in a single sentence or sentence, even if the person who hears the news is not the language speaker.

The object of textual linguistics consists of intrinsic structured-semantic sentences consisting of different genres. The text is initially a unit of an over-the-counter part of a sentence [1, p.293]. M.A.K. Halliday and R.Hasan called the text verbal or written in whole length, part of the conversation [2, p. 56].

The linguists have been called different terms in the text of the various combinational types of sentences that are completely inextricable, closely to each other and bound to each other. For example, V.Q.Kolshanski's paragraph, I.R Qalperin, I.O Moskalskaya's discurs, K.Abdullayev's complex syntactic unit, A.Abdullayev's frazile unit, V.G.Admoni used different terms such as the great syntactic integrity. In this article, we will try to explore the unit of sentences together under the term single sentence. A. Abdullayev notes that although every statement expresses a little bit more thought, it expresses its relative exhaustion: "The sentence can only reveal all its

semantic features within the text. The relevant sentence around a particular idea causes the text to be formed. The organization and construction of the text is related to the process of actual membership in separate sentence sentences "[3, p.6]. F.Veyselli explains"... text is the basic unit of communication in language"[4, p. 346]. The author notes that grammatical, phonetic means, as well as intonation, play a special role in shaping the internal relationships of the text [4, p.346]. The text is formed by the observation of different types of sentences, and serves to clarify the idea and make sense. In the oral text, the suprasegmental units or intonation is used in the understanding and transformation of ideas, and in the written text the idea is conveyed using punctuation.

Both oral and written texts have different interruptions, which are the times for the completion of the idea in the conversation, that is, the sentences are interconnected with complete or incomplete interruptions, and these intervals provide complete and accurate information and from the other side to realize the true and accurate information.

In English, speaking and audible reading, there are various pauses (breaks) in the speech stream. Such interruptions at different degrees in the oral speech stream split our conversation or spelling, sentence, syntax, rhythmic group, when the oral text is read or in any

discourse. The meaning of telling is changed when the phrase in English is spoken in the sentence. The pause within the sentence varies within the text, which is change the meaning or formation to the next sentence or phrase content. Pauses in the article are marked with various punctuation marks. Different pauses are made to understand when the text is read, when conversations are made, and in case of conversations in the interview, to fully understand the understanding and mutual understanding of the subject when the dialogue takes place. Speech breaks during speech, that is, the break duration can be long or short. Occasionally, during the read text, the pause loses its place at the sentence level according to the content of the text.

For example,

As a boy (here should be a pause but not, because parentheses in the beginning of the sentence are usually pronounced in low rising tone and separated by commas. So here's a half pause.) I loved to wander over a near by park | and watch the older men play checkers || One day (the adverbials of time are usually called low rising tone at the beginning of the sentences, and is separated by a comma the main sentence) one of them invited me to play || At first (intermediate word) it looked easy || I have been chartered then another of his checkers || But then | suddenly he took a checker and hopped and skipped right across the

board and yelled "King me ||" With that king | he went to wipe me off the board || That day (adverbial of time) I learned about long-range vision || No one minds losing a fewcheckers if he's headed for king territory || (Long range vision: Howard Hendricks.)

The given sentence should be paused after the intermediate words, adverbial of time and supplements at the beginning of the sentences made in the unit, but not because the content of the sentence, intermediate words, supplements, envelopes and so on as an integral part of the sentence after it, and does not constitute a separate, it is processed within the same syntagma. Other interruptions were made on the spot, which meant short and short breaks, and the text that was read according to intervals was clear and understandable. Talking at intervals helps to explain the semantic point of view and makes it easier for the listener to understand the story. Different breaks within the text are made, so that the sentences in the text are interconnected, and if the speaker does not give a break in the speech, the audience will not be fully understood. It is noted that the text has a great role in the interpretation of the text in the linguistics and in the understanding of the great units. "It may be that an entire head or string is a

syntactic sequel and should not be interrupted in this case." [4, p.145].

According to the position in syntagma, the break is syntax and syntactic. The interrupted breakdown of the sentence was also called the internal break. This text does not interrupt sentences between sentences, so sentences are a snapshot. That day I learned about long-range vision || At first it looked easy || One day they invited me to play || and so on.

A. Abdullayev notes that the break has a special role in discernment and discrimination during the recitation. The author notes that the word in English is expressed with a logical accent, and marks logical accuracy as one of the main indicators in the English language. [3, p.248]

A.A.Refarmatsky notes that the sentences that constitute the text are paused. Stops the pace and rhythm of telling a pause. Regulated sentences are textual. [6, p.138].

Different breaks are made during discursive breaks that serve to listen to each other's listener and to reveal the main content of the conversation, and the breaks lead to the clarity, the news, and the outcome. If the speaker does not pause at the right time for the talk, then the meaning of what he would say in his speech is not clear.

Demirchizada describes the type of breakthrough as a breakthrough in meaningful intervals, and acts as a pause, punctuation, synonym. [7, p.158]

A. Akhundov considers the break as an integral part of the intonation, and calls the interruption of time between the speeches of the speech, that is, acoustic sound, and physiologically speaking, the termination of pronunciation. [8, p.294]

M. Adilov explains the pause as a temporary interruption of the speech flow for various reasons and purposes. [9, p.215]

L.R Zinder gives the pause as a pause in the speech stream. [10, p.277]

O.S.Akhmanova considers the pause as a part of intonation and explains the pause as a pause, pause, interval, which is temporarily interrupted in the speech stream. [11, p.314]

A.M.Antipova understands the pause as a temporary pause, a pause in the spoken word. In his opinion, approaching a pause in a narrow sense allows the exact expression of the event to distinguish it from the other components of the intonation [12, p.97]

Scholars have said different things about the break, but from this point of view, it is possible to conclude that all these statements serve one purpose, which is the time given to give the next idea during the speech and to give

the correct meaning regardless of the cause or the purpose. Because the syntax is intended to spell certain words and words in the syntax, it also refers to the next part of the syntax. According to the opinion of the speaker, the break is divided into two parts, logically and inconsistent. The logical break indicates the splitting of the speech into phonosemantic fragments, while the inconsistency breaks out the instability, the hesitation and this type of fault is used in spanning conversations. The sentence above is subdivided into single phonosemantic fragments.

Thus, there is a syntactic-semantic affinity between the sentences in the text that lends itself to the intonation and its components in the live speech. A. Abdullayev writes that there is a syntactic and paradigmatic connection between the words in the text: "Syntactic commitment arises with the sequence of statements. Paradigmatic connection is semantic affiliation and is formed by intonation in speech" (5, p.7)

F. Veyselli explains that the text is divided into "finished pieces, paragraphs, syntactic integral and microtext" and "interconnected flow within the text" [4, pp. 355].

Z. Harizz explains in the "Discourse Analysis" article, not the sentence, but rather the larger, non-extraterrestrial units (13, p. 1-30) M. Levis phrasebook describes this as follows: "The

whole lexical unity (unit) is a very important element of spontaneous interpretation (cohesion), a combination of structural structures, requiring lexical units, pragmatically effective and more natural". , pp. 137).

For example, / I gave the rice to the mother. She divided the rice into the two, and went out, carrying half the rice. When they came back, I asked, To my neighbors- they were hungry too!

I was not surprised that she gave, because poor people are really very generous. But i was surprised that she knew they were hungry. As a rule, when we are suffering, we are so focused on ourselves that we have no time for others. (Mother Teresa: To my neighbor).

In the example given, the second piece opens the point and, as you can see, the sentences follow each other in terms of meaning as they follow one another in terms of meaning. For example, why is your mother's knee in the first piece? Why go to the neighbor when you go back and go back to two places? it becomes clear that he went. In the second part, he continued to do the first thing he did to the neighbor, saying "they are hungry" and it is known that there is no such thing as hunger, as always, to be aware of the fact that the being does not have time.

In recent years, the main task of the campaign is to influence on linguistic investigations. The communication process, which consists of transferring and

receiving information, is impossible without the relatively small parts (quantities) of information. The status of the main unit of communication is referred to the text. Communicative linguistics is closely involved in textual organization, its formal and content structure, as well as solving issues for the delimitation of the text. The fact that the text is part of discrete units does not cause doubt and the signatory acts as a sign of immanence. Intonation, which is the basic unit of membership, serves to optimal understanding of the text, its modal and emotional shades. In this sense, the textual membership and the identification of its membership are extremely topical. That is why RP Potapova offers "combining the efforts of professionals involved in micro, media and macroeconomic problems" [15].

Linguists are differentiated as either the basic unit of the text, either as a unit of frazhenvy, or as a unit. As a textile unit, two or more independent sentences are considered to be fragments of the same as the content of a complete communication. Frazzavvyrepresents a complex structural-semantic unit that is not merely an integral part of the independent sentence that is part of a single communicative significance. According to IP Galper, the sentence "melts in the frazile unit when it does not contain elements and loses its independence" [16, p.70]. IP Gilper's interpretation as the constitutor

of the sentence frazenvy unit, and the frazile unit as the text of the text [16, p. 70].

When determining the minimal units acting as the carrier of intonation signals, the units mentioned above are not acceptable because they have complicated strictures. Because these units - speeches and frazzovyh units themselves can be subjected to the next signals themselves. The boundaries between these units depend on the type and method of communication between sentences contained in their composition.

Communicative and pragmatic approaches are closely interconnected and serve a common purpose - the practical application of language. Under the terms of pragmatism, we understand the true language, the content of the information, and the address to the speaker in the language unit. Communication in the pragmatic oriented modern linguistics is regarded as a process of interaction between communicators. In a broader sense, each speaker is speaking and listening, and also the intention of the first one to influence the latter in a certain way. At this point, verbal regulation of human activity is directed not only to others, but also to the speaker itself. Therefore, it is possible to emphasize the existence of collective-regulatory and self-regulatory functions in the negotiation process. Any communication protocol has a certain effect, that is, an impact. In any voice com-

munication, communicators are ultimately acting as a starting point in the negotiating act theory, with the intention of regulating the interlocutor's activities.

Saying is understood as the smallest communicative unit with content and intonation, with a sophisticated and grammatical and meaningful structure. The intonation not only formulates, but also empowers its meaning and emotional-expressive content, and serves as a means of aesthetic effect on the listener. Intonation is one of the basic methods of self-expression, self-identification, "expression indicator". The integrity of the statement is closely linked to the fundamental dimensions of the text. The phonetic approach to text delimitation is the speech of the smallest constituent of speech.

In modern research, for example, L.M.Jdanova finds that the textual minimal signage unit is syntactic.

The author considers the "syntax" defined as the text itself as the basic unit of the text, which has "meaning, lexical-syntactic, and prostatic integrity" conducts [17, p. 23]. In his opinion, the syntax is a basic syntactic, minimal intonation-content, and a minimal semantic unit. He writes: "The text as a minimal unit of text is created and formulated in textual terms, and the function is a functional unit status that is intended to compose text as communicative and meaningful [17, p. 23].

Linguists who consider the importance of L.Verde's syntactic theory are considered as the smallest unit of the text. Let us note that L.S.Verdb took the syntax as a combination of meaning and material expression: "I call a phonetic unit that can consist of a rhythmic group, as well as a few of them, which expresses the integrity of the single-minded mindset." [20, c. 87]. As we have seen, L.S.Sherber considers the rhythmic groups of the whole word meaning the sentence [20, p. 87]. Syntax can also consist of words, word combinations, and even word combinations. Syntactic is a distinctive structure in a particular sense, in contrast to the word and phrase combination, but it is a product of individual speech activity. The meaning of the syntax is a On the other hand, it is specific. It has a full sense of meaning in the context of the conversation. The meaning of the syntax depends on the meaning of the whole, and its semantic meaning may vary depending on the intention of the speaker.

L.V.Serba's theory allows the synthesis to be analyzed in terms of its textuality rather than phonetically. The phonetic affixation of the syntax is clearly linked to the general semantics of the text.

N.Houmski notes that "the unexpected and unexpected, the first thing that can not be used is that it is a great deal for the listener." [21, p.99]

F.Veyselli notes that "The speaker makes the most of the sentences that

are used by the unknown in the words known. Syntactic rules in all languages allow us to create infinite sentences from known elements. "[4, p.17]

Thus, the text hierarchy refers to the syntax as well. Additionally, the context in which the synthesis process is shaped and activated, that is, the text is of great importance. The text is regarded as a universal unit. The syntax, which is part of the text, is the information bearer of the text as well as the information carrier of the text, may act as an indication of affiliation.

When expressing a sentence of thought, new sentence after itself requires new sentences, and new sentences serve to open the boundaries of the first sentence. Connects to each other to cause a new unit to form a sentence. The grammatical structure, structure, The intonation features, the syntactic-semantic function, differ from simple sentences, and these sentences are interconnected in terms of grammatical structure and syntactic-semantic. The intonation of the resulting new sentence unit is quite different from the simple phrase.

For example, As a boy I love to wander and watch the older men play checkers. The sentence tells something at first glance, but the idea is not clear. The following sentences will help you to get the information complete and the following sentences appear. - One day one of them invited me to play. At first it looked

easy. I captured one, then another of his checkers. But then, suddenly, he took one checker and hopped and skipped right across the board to the border and yelled, "King me!" With that king, he went to wipe me off the board. That day I learned about long-range vision. No one minds losing a few checkers if he's headed for king territory. (Howard Hendricks: Long Range Vision)

In this example, sentences are combined with various interruptions. The key word is emphasized with special emphasis - "That day I learned about long-range vision" - is a combination of "long-range vision" in the sentence. In this sentence unit, the previous and final sentence serves to open this unit.

The term "units" refers to fragments that contain the structure, grammatical and meanings that are larger, broader, and more compact, and form a small, whole text that creates a complete textual meaning.

This sentence serves to create a single full text and, as you can see, is great in the sentence. Here the sentences that follow after the first sentence are interconnected in terms of meaning and intonation and are called intermittently. N.Enkivist proposed a terminological separation between the text linguistics and inter-frontier linguistics. He characterizes the brink as "mainly dealing with texts", and the latter characterizes "science

that deals with features that require reference to the sentence" [22, p. 9-28].

We would like to add that the sentence units are in the position of the text between the sentence, ie sentence units are neither full-text nor sentencing, and on the other hand, the investigation of a new field is being investigated.

F.Veysalli says that known information (theme) in the book "Introduction to Discourse Analysis" [5] is usually ahead and shows intonation significantly increased in the foreground. The latter is called fatigue or terminal syntax, indicating that all three parameters of the intonation are not accompanied by a weakening.

According to N.Homsky, "deep structural thought is derivative and is connected with the upper structure - some transversal transpositions". The author describes the substructure as the meaning of the sentence, and the superstructure explains this as a voice expression. [21, p.39]

F.Janes concludes with the following conclusions: "Traditional grammar can not be satisfied by just reading the sentence. He must also cover the events and units beyond the limits of the sentence "[23, pp.1-9].

Our speech consists of the intonation that plays a key role in meaning and its delivery. The intonation and emphasis, which is the means of expression and expression in language, is inextricable. Any information provided has its own meaning (known or unknown) that has its own expression, and should be pronounced with a straightforward intonation so that it is not possible to hear undisclosed information.

Thus, sentence units (unions) consist of a combination of simple sentences with different communicative types and have different grammatical formulas and different intonation structures. It is known that the simple sentence expresses the idea in a narrow sense, completes the idea, broadly and explicitly expresses it, and comprehensively comprehends the news on the opposite side. It intensifies understanding of the essence of the idea, and in addition, grammatical, semantic reconciliation occurs in the plot. If there is no such consensus among the sentences, then the meaning is indifferent.

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